

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 2a/1154d.
On Demand 2a/1154d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
RAIL.
Barometer 30.10

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

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January 24, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 52 1 p.m. 57
Humidity 56 " 44

January 24, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 55 2 p.m. 66
Humidity 75 " 33

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
PER ANNUM.

7862 二十月二十

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1918.

四月廿一英港

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH LABOUR DISCUSSIONS.

Suggested Fusion with Women Labourites.

London, January 23.

Mr. Henderson, addressing the Women's Labour League at Nottingham, suggested a fusion with the Labour Party on the basis of a twenty per cent. female representation on the National Executive Council. Subsequently it was proposed that the Women's League cease to exist as a separate organisation.

Hopes of a Revolution.

London, January 23.

At a joint conference of the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party at Nottingham, Mr. Henderson moved the proposal which was adopted, to establish a National Labour Institute in London. He said that between three-quarters of a million and a million bona fide members of British Labour organisations had joined the ranks during the war.

In the evening, M. Haymann, Secretary to the International Socialist Bureau, expressed the opinion that if the moderate democratic war aims of the Labour Party were presented to the International Labour Conference, then the Austrian-German Labour Party would be compelled to declare its war aims, and if a general agreement transpired the fighting would be paralysed. The recent declaration of the Entente and American heads of Government had made a greater impression on the German people than their Press admitted. He declared that the first question must be that of disarmament.

M. Litvinoff, following, defended the conduct of the Bolsheviks. He hoped that even if peace did not result from the Brestitovsk negotiations a revolution in Germany and "somewhere else" (Russia)—may come within the range of immediate possibilities.

BRITISH INTERNMENT CAMPS.

Praise by Swiss Red Cross Commission.

London, January 24.

A Zurich telegram says the Swiss Red Cross Commission has returned from its inspection of prisons and internment camps in India, Ceylon and Burma and report that it was received with the utmost courtesy by the British authorities and given the greatest freedom of movement. It received petitions and listened to the complaints of those interned, and they were finally invited to make suggestions for the bettering of camp conditions. The Commission found that the escapees were placed in healthy situations and that the rations were the same and often better than those of the British guards. The Commissioners express the highest satisfaction at the cleanliness and hygiene of the camps, which were provided with excellent bathrooms, kitchens, concert rooms, theatres, reading rooms, gymnasiums, tennis and football grounds. The prisoners, who were mostly Germans, were placed in surroundings resembling comfortable family homes, well furnished with carpets, pictures, books and piano. The Commission adds that those interned unanimously declare that they are well treated and not a single complaint was received.

LORD BRYCE'S WAR SPEECH.

Pointed Remarks on Pacifism.

London, January 23.

Lord Bryce, speaking at a banquet in London, said that the taking of Jerusalem was a great event in the history of the world. He congratulated the Arabs who had been despoiled and tyrannised by the Turks and also congratulated the whole of the world because it was interesting that the unspeakable Turk had been driven from the city he had done his best to ruin. Referring to the League of Nations, Lord Bryce said that there were societies established for the purpose of bringing about a permanent peace by means of a combination of the peace-loving peoples of the world. These societies had been looked upon suspiciously as pacifists. "I should like to say that, so far as I know, the leaders have no touch of pacifism in their minds and they are no less anxious to fight this war to a successful conclusion than other sections of the community. They believe that the only road to permanent peace is by the destruction of the spirit of aggressive militarism which put the world in danger. They think that the purposes and conduct of the German Government in the last three years have proved that the world can have no permanent peace until that system is overthrown."

PUBLIC MEALS AT HOME.

Further Rationing Instituted.

London, January 23.

The Press Bureau announces that a new Public Meals Order institutes two meatless days weekly. It prohibits the consumption of milk excepting in tea, coffee and cocoanut, for which persons must carry their own sugar. The following refer to some of the rationed articles:—Breakfast: No meat; three ounces of bread. Lunch: Three ounces of meat and two ounces of bread. Dinner: Three ounces of meat and three ounces of bread. Offals, one-third of an ounce is allowed for each meal. The meat must be weighed, including bone, uncooked.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Our Airmen Visit Germany.

London, January 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured two machine guns in successful patrol encounters last night to the east of Ypres. The enemy raided a post south of St. Quentin and there was hostile artillery firing at Cambrai. Our aeroplanes at night dropped over two hundred bombs on aerodromes at Courtrai and billets at Roulers and Rumbekke. We also raided Germany and dropped two tons of bombs on steel works at Thionville and on railway sidings at Bernedorf and Arnaville Junction. One of our machines is missing.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

London, January 23.

The House of Lords, by 132 votes to 42, has decided that the principle of proportional representation be inserted in the Electoral Reform Bill.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE DARDANELLES NAVAL ACTION.

How the Breslau was Accounted For.

London, January 23.

The Admiralty details of the Goeben and Breslau engagement show that our destroyer, the Lizard, was patrolling to the north-east of Imbros when it sighted the Breslau and Goeben going north. The Lizard gave the alarm and opened fire. The enemy replied at 11,000 yards without hitting. The Goeben now sighted monitors in Ku-a Bay and engaged them, the Breslau continuing to engage the Lizard, which was prevented from closing to torpedo-range by the enemy's accurate fire. The destroyer Tigress arrived and both made an effort to cover the monitors by a smoke screen, but both monitors were hit and sunk. The destroyers then followed the enemy and an explosion was observed on the Breslau, six miles to the south of Kapalo. This was followed by three more explosions and the task in ten minutes. The Goeben continued southwards and four enemy destroyers were then sighted coming out of the Dardanelles, supported by an old Turkish cruiser. The Tigress and Lizard immediately engaged the enemy destroyers, which retired up the straits. One of them was repeatedly hit and was set on fire. Our aircraft forced the Goeben to make for the Dardanelles, and in turning she struck a mine. She steamed slowly, escorted by enemy monitors and destroyers. Our aircraft repeatedly attacked her, directly hitting her twice, off Chanak.

The Goeben was now so badly damaged that she steered towards the shore and was beached at the end of Nagara Point. Our seaplanes made two more direct hits. In fighting the enemy seaplanes one of ours is missing. The Cape Helles battery now opened fire on the Tigress and Lizard, which had followed the Goeben, but, owing to our aircraft activity, they proceeded to rescue the Breslau survivors. During these operations a submarine periscope was sighted and the rescue work was interrupted while the destroyers hunted for the submarine.

The Breslau survivors expressed their dislike for the Turks and stated that they had hoped to be sent back to Germany when the Goeben returned to Constantinople after the raid. Our aircraft reported on Monday that the Goeben had not changed her position and that we were still bombing her.

AUSTRIAN UNREST.

Affairs Now Becoming More Normal.

London, January 23.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the strikes in Austria are drawing to a conclusion. All is quiet in Budapest. The Premier, Herr Wekerle, has promised to give his immediate attention to suffrage reform and has threatened to dissolve Parliament if Count Tisza obstructs. The Chief of the Austrian General Staff, in a shooting statement in a Vienna Labour newspaper, declared that neither the Government nor the Army desired to obstruct peace. None wished for conquests or annexations. He strongly pleaded for patience, and contended that the evacuation of occupied territory in the East was a difficult problem in consequence of possibly lawless occupation by Russian military deserters entailing most disastrous effects.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Reported Success for Bolshevik Troops.

London, January 23.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Bolsheviks report that their troops defeated the Ukrainians at Poltava and have captured the town.

Murders Condemned.

London, January 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Soviet has condemned the murders of M. Shingareff and M. Kokoshkin.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA'S INTERNAL TROUBLES.

London, January 23.

Reliable information confirms the seriousness of the labour and economic troubles in Austria-Hungary, but well-informed opinion scouts any idea that it is likely to lead to the separation of Austria and Germany owing to Germany's immensely strong economic, military and political hold in Austria.

EAST INDIES FOOD PROBLEM.

Amsterdam, January 22.

A press telegram from Batavia says that Britain is considering proposals by Dutch shippers to meet the shortage of cargo space to and from India on condition that the export of rice from Rangoon to the Dutch East Indies is re-opened. Shipping circles in Amsterdam are most gratified that an attempt is being made thus to solve the food problem of the Indies.

COLONIAL EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS.

London, January 23.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson informed Mr. R. P. Houston that employment in the Colonies often from the fighting line was receiving the most careful attention, otherwise every possible use is being made of their services in the various war theatres.

RECRUITING BLACK LABOUR.

London, January 23.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson informed Mr. H. A. Watt that it was untrue to say that the War Office had stopped recruiting black labour in South Africa.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

London, January 23.

Following Sir Edward Carson's resignation, Mr. Carson has received the Resignation of the Household

STOP PRESS TELEGRAM.

A SHIPPING MISHAP.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

The Warren arrived this afternoon with a broken tail-shaft. She is being towed by the tug Alexandria. (From the vessel referred to is the U.S. transport Warren.—Ed. H.X.T.)

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

Senator Brady Dead.

Washington, January 15.

Senator Brady of Idaho, is dead here of heart disease.

U. S. Sailings to be Requisitioned.

Washington, January 15.—The Council of National Defence has indicated to the Federal Shipping Board its intention of taking over all American sailing vessels, and has asked information with regard to the location of all such ships flying the American flag.

Death of Major Gardner.

Washington, January 15.—Major Augustus Peabody Gardner, formerly a member of the United States Congress from Massachusetts, and a pioneer in the preparedness movement in the United States, has died at Camp Wheller of pneumonia. Major Gardner, who received his commission last year, was at the training camp when stricken with the disease which caused his death, and the cold wave and storm which struck that locality last week hastened his end. He was 52 years of age, and served in Congress from 1902 until re-elected.

Major Gardner was killed in the Spanish-American War he was a Captain and Assistant Adjutant General on the Staff of General James E. Wilson. He was a son-in law of Henry Cabot Lodge.

Munition Bureau.

Washington, January 15.—Major General Barnett, commanding of the United States marine corps, has voiced his opposition to the establishment of a Department of Munitions if this would interfere with the present marine purchasing system. The plan for a separate Cabinet Minister as head of a Department of Munitions has been abandoned.

U. S. Texas Wins 1917 Target Shoot.

Washington, January 15.—The battleship Texas has been announced as winner of the 1917 gunnery contest among vessels of the American Navy.

Japan and Vladivostok.

Washington, January 16.—The American Government has been officially informed by Tokyo that Japanese warships are being sent to Vladivostok in order to protect allied property lying at that port consigned to the former Russian Government, the obligations of which the Bolsheviks have publicly repudiated.

According to the latest authentic information available there are millions of dollars worth of supplies from America and Japan lying at the Russian port, and protection of these is deemed necessary by the allies.

Chicago's Big Snow Storm.

Chicago, January 15.—One hundred thousand workers, many of them women in bloomers and overalls, are at work clearing the city of snow which is still falling. Through the efforts of these workers most of the trains stalled in drifts have been extricated and have resumed their journeys though they are far behind their schedules.

Supposed German Spies.

Washington, January 16.—A telegram received here from Chicago states that all of the large meat packing houses there have been compelled to close down on account of lack of fuel.

Hongkong's Bedlam.

Washington, January 16.—A telegram received here from Hongkong Bedlam Co., Ltd., states that all of the patients at the hospital have been arrested.

It is officially reported that he was caught last Saturday attempting to explode a magazine at the army aviation camp at New York. A telegram from Richmond also reports the arrest of a German named Walter Sorenson, who was reported to be a member of the German spy ring.

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CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of January 23:—

At a tea party given to journalists to-day, Dr. Sun said that he is not going to leave the stage but will work till his last breath here. He earnestly requested those present to render him assistance.

Besides Ngai Pung-ping's troops, which leave Canton in a few days to attack Lang-chai-kwong's army six battalions commanded by Lau Ping-yea will start from Kwangtung to attack from the rear.

The branch office of C. M. S. N. Co. in Canton has demanded from the Provincial Treasury a sum of \$36,111.11 as payment for the use of the s. S. Kwangtung for 13 days in conveying troops to Swatow.

A report has reached Canton that Lang-chai-kwong's troops have captured Mai Ming district (about 20 miles from Kwangtung boundary) and that the military commander there has fled.

Lau Wing-tung has wired to the Authority to despatch a number of field guns and ammunitions for the defence of the boundary. From reports from various districts in the western part of the Province it has been calculated that Lang-chai-kwong's troops which have already passed the channel amount to 20 battalions of 500 each.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. M. J. Brett, for five years past H. B. M. Vice-Consul at Hankow, and Mr. C. E. Anton, partner in Jardine, Matheson & Co., have been appointed by the Foreign Office Assistant Delegates of Great Britain on the Tariff Revision Commission.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE PRIZE DAY.

Acting under doctor's orders, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.O.M.G., will not be able to distribute the prizes at Queen's College this year, as he had promised to do. The prizes will be distributed by the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Cland S. S. V. C. M. G., at noon on Wednesday, February 6th.

DON'T FORGET.

"Court Cards" at Theatres Royal—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, January 29.

West Point Building Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at 11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at 11.45 a.m

GENERAL NEWS.

"Splendid" London Regiment. Replying to a message from the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Douglas Haig recently telegraphed: "The London Regiment have done splendidly and are playing a part worthy of the greatest city in the Empire."

Father of the House of Commons. Forty-three years' continuous service in Parliament, and for one constituency—Morpeth—constitutes the claim of Mr. Thomas Bart, 85 years old, on November 12, to the title of Father of the House of Commons. When he first entered the House, Disraeli, Bright, Lowe, and Gladstone were still its leading lights, and he can recall the maiden speeches of Parnell and Joseph Chamberlain, as well as those of such conservative ring-leaders as Mr. Arquith and Mr. Balfour.

Scaremonger Sent to Prison. At West Ham Police Court, Robert Scales (25), a carman, of 39, Baggerstaff road, Stratford, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for spreading false reports. It was stated that in West Ham when air raids are expected lights are exhibited in different parts of the borough. On a Wednesday night soon after 10 o'clock the prisoner while passing along Baggerstaff road shouted: "The green light is out," and caused some excitement among the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, many of whom with their children rushed to one or other of the public shelters.

Second Lieut. Pitt. Second Lieutenant Stanley Pitt, B.F.A., who was killed on Oct. 20, was the only son of the late Mr. W. Ernest Pitt many years Parliamentary correspondent of *The Times*, and of Mrs. Pitt, of Stratford Road, Streatham Common, S.W. On leaving the City of London School, he went to India to take up a business appointment. He was in the ranks Settlements when war broke out, and returned home after his services. While in India he had been a member of Calcutta Volunteer Force, and he was at once given a commission in the B.F.A. He had been on active service scarcely two weeks when he was killed. He was 28 years of age and married.

Boys and the Prayer Book. Mr. Ford, headmaster of Harrow, said recently at St. Martin's in the Fields that the boys were going with unrest against the claims of the Prayer Book and thought of the services they were compelled to attend. Yet these were eager to flock to Cononion. Though some boys' idea of Christianity might revolve round such things as the seven day of Creation, the moon standing still at the Milibum, and the whale awaking Jonah, they were filled with generous impulses, were admis of unselfishness, humility, and even charity, showing that real religion was there. There was now a far freer religious intercourse between master and boy than ever before—freer explanations, freer treatment of the Prayer Book, and a break-down of so much of organic religion.

Thirty yrs of War Taxation. Lord Palmer, presiding at the Ascolian at a Fight for Right meeting said that since the amount put on the war at the conclusion of peace—which he did not put for at least another year—in total about 6,800 million, was idle to look for any diminution of taxation during the next years. Our only possible way of shouldering this burden was to produce as much as possible to economise as much as possible, and to consume as little as possible. We must always be prepared to spring to the when the need arises; that is the only means of preserving liberty. Between Germany and other nations there would certainly a re-appraisal of some sort of correct relations, with a certain amount of trade, but he trusted many millions of private property would have as little to do with the German people as possible. The Master of Balliol, who had announced his proposed meeting, was unable to be present.

NOTICES.

PIANOS

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\$10.

PER MONTH.

TUNING & REGULAR
ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

MOUTRIE'S

Save Your Eyes

Investigation has proved that nine out of every ten people really need glasses.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Walter Long Injured.

Mr. Walter Long, Secretary for the Colonies, was recently injured while cutting timber on his Wiltshire estate, Rood Ashton. Since the war began Mr. Long has occupied much of his leisure in cutting his timber, and while doing so on Nov. 10 received a serious wound in one of his feet. He was confined to bed for some days.

America's Debt to Scotland. Addressing the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on the "American Educational Idea," Mr. Page, the United States Ambassador, expressed the indebtedness of the United States to Scotland for its strong educational impulse, which in recent decades had caused a great constructive movement in American life. The old Scottish idea that every man was entitled to have his intellectual life quickened, and that other old Scottish idea that any true education was a process of building character as well as of imparting information, were eternal and fundamental truths which underlay the educational structure alike of Scotland and of the United States and made the countries akin, quite as much as the Scottish blood that flowed in so large a part of the best population of the Republic. Lord Rosebery, who as president of the institution occupied the chair, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Page, said that when America came into the world it was not like any ordinary alliance. It seemed to him that at last there was coming nearer and nearer the alliance of heart to heart, not an amicable alliance of convenience; but one cemented by common blood in the field, on behalf of liberty, against a great conspiracy against mankind which threatened in the name of a war of Kultur to destroy all civilisation as we believed it to be.

It seemed that the natural friendship for them to seek was always with those situated across the Atlantic, sprung from our loins, speaking our language, and bound to us by many common ties. This war would produce that alliance. All the blood and all the sacrifice would not have been so easily purchased at such an alliance as this.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED
HOUSE at Mount Davis
Pokfulum Road, for February,
March and April. Rent moderate.
Apply H. E. Goldsmith,
P. W. D.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on
Shameen, CANTON,
OFFICES in York Buildings.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in
Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in
Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

FOR SALE.

TO BE LET.—A comfortably
FURNISHED AIRY FLAT,
with modern conveniences, near
Ferry in Kowloon. From 1st
February. Box 1356 c/o "Hong-
kong Telegraph".

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TUSCULUM,
Barker Road, 155 Peak.
Apply Duncan Clark, c/o Lane,
Crawford & Co.

DIOCESAN GIRLS'
SCHOOL.

MR. HEARST.

Accused of Being Leader of
Sedition.

The Eighteenth Annual Report.

The annual prize distribution in connection with the Diocesan Girls' School takes place on the 31st inst. at 3.30 p.m., when the awards will be presented by Mrs. Lander.

The eighteenth annual report states:—One hundred and eighty pupils have passed through the School during the year; seventy-two Boarders, and one hundred and eight day scholars; the maximum monthly enrolment being one hundred and forty-five. Five pupils took the Oxford Preliminary Examination; more had been entered as candidates, but the remainder were not in the Colony, the examination being held unusually late in the year, owing to the loss of one of the original batch of examination-papers. The results of the examination have not come to hand. Thirteen candidates took the Hongkong University Examination, of which number eleven passed the Junior Examination, five candidates obtaining between them six distinctions. Three pupils were awarded certificates of success in an examination in Pitman's theory of shorthand. The School entered again for the Royal Drawing Society's Examination. The new building has been in use during the past term, and is proving itself an invaluable acquisition. A very large measure of gratitude is owing to the donors and subscribers and to the unspiring seal of the Honorary Treasurer in the reduction of the debt on the new building to a sum of such reasonable proportions as it is hoped, give rise to expectations of entire freedom from debt in the near future. The Committee and School desire to place on record their gratitude to St. Andrew's Church for an offertory, and to all who gave donations and subscriptions during the past year; also to Dr. Harston; Dr. Forsyth and the Medical Staffs of the Government Civil and Matilda Hospitals for medical help and attendance; to the Standard Oil Co. for oil; to Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. for medicines at reduced prices; to the Dairy Farm Co. for milk at reduced prices; to the Ministering Children's League for the handsome grant from the proceeds of the annual bazaar; to Lady Chater for a generous donation which defrayed the expenses of last summer's bathing outing; and to Mr. B. E. Fielder, who rendered services as auditor.

The critical time for civilization, Mr. Beck said, was now approaching. Upon the events of the near future—at most the next twelve months—the great question will be determined whether the community of nations will be ruled by reason or by terror. In my judgment the war will be determined in the not distant future by the exhaustion of one or both groups of belligerents, and the result may depend upon the relative power of these two groups to preserve the moral of their civilian population.

The world is already weary, and this fact makes it inevitable that this "Titanic struggle" is fast reaching its crisis.—*Times*.

Report of the Hon. Treasurer.—The financial position of the School has steadily improved during the year 1917, and it may be confidently hoped that this progress will continue. The Committee of the Diocesan Boys' School again permitted the Girls' School to take the major portion of the amount collected for the Schools. Further help towards the new building was given by the Hon. Mr. Robert Shaw, who very kindly defrayed the cost of the electrical installation, and by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., who were good enough to supply free of all cost 10 single and 10 double beds and 15 bedsteads for the new wing, saving the School a heavy outlay of hundreds of dollars. The substantial help thus given was greatly appreciated.

Report of Examination in Religious Knowledge.—I examined the whole School in the Scripture subjects taught during the year, and was well satisfied with the general standard of knowledge and intelligence. Norma, a. Pope.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SPECIAL VALUE IN
DRESSING GOWNS
FOR GENTLEMEN

\$20.00 To \$33.00 Each.

STOCKED IN DARK USEFUL DESIGNS.

FLANNEL PYJAMAS

IN ALL WEIGHTS

A CHOICE RANGE OF PATTERNS
TO SELECT FROM, CUT FULL
EVERYWHERE, THUS ENSURING
EVERY COMFORT TO THE WEARER.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK

PRICES \$4.50 UP

J. T. SHAW
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER
NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of Mortgagors

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT has
received instructions to sell by
Public Auction

ON

FRIDAY,

the 25th day of January, 1918

at 3 o'clock in the afternoon
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,THE VERY VALUABLE
LEASEHOLD PROPERTYsituate at Victoria aforesaid and
registered in the Land Office
as Section B and The Re-
maining Portion of Marine
Lot No. 188, and Section C
and The Remaining Portion of
Marine Lot No. 189 together
with the messuages thereon

known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5,

HILL ROAD and Nos. 410, 412,
414, 416, 418, 420, 422 and 424
DES VEAUX ROAD, WEST.

IN FIVE LOTS.

Lot 1—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Hill Road.
Area about 7216 square
feet.Lot 2—Nos. 4 and 5 Hill Road.
Area about 7142 square
feet.Lot 3—Nos. 410, 412 and 414
Des Vaux Road West.
Area about 3759 square
feet.Lot 4—Nos. 416, 418 and 420 Des
Vaux Road West.
Area about 3748 square
feet.Lot 5—Nos. 422 and 424 Des
Vaux Road West.
Area about 2835 square
feet.The property is held under
Crown Leases for 999 years.For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to:MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARSTON,1 Des Vaux Road Central,
Vendors' Solicitors

or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1918.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
AuctionSATURDAY the 26th January,
1918.commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.A Large Quantity of Wines
and Spirits

Without Reserve

8 Cases Chat, Mouton Roths-
child Claret (qts. and pts.)15 Cases Chat, Montrœu Claret
(qts. and pts.)7 Cases Chat, Yquem (qts.
and pts.)9 Cases Volnay Burgundy
(qts.)10 Cases Pommard Burgundy
(qts. and pts.)6 Cases Chambertin Burgundy
(qts. and pts.)5 Cases Beaune Burgundy (qts.
and pts.)

20 Cases Sherry (Gordon)

Also

A Large Assortment of Clarets,
Hocks, Liqueurs (Curacao, Sloe
gin, Heering's Cherry Brandy,
etc.), White Wines, Vermouth,
Champagne, etc., etc.

And

40 Cases Stewart Whisky

N.B.—A large percentage of
above are in bond, so will be a
special attraction to importers.On view from Thursday the
24th inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

TUESDAY, the 29th January,

1918.

commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 18A Nathan Road,
Kowloon.A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture

On view from day of sale.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.SINGAPORE DOLLAR
DIRECTORY IS
BOOMING!

Send in Name and Address

NO. 2

For the 1918 issue of the

HONGKONG DOLLAR
DIRECTORY.

Order from the Company

100, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS
FRANCIS M. CO.
100, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

We have just received new stocks of

DEWAR'S
SCOTCH
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IMPERIAL INSTITUTE
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EXTRA SPECIAL.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Telephone 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.
LOPFS.—On January 18, 1918, at No. 32 Range Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Luciano Lopes, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1918.

LABOUR AND THE WAR.

Very significant happenings are taking place in Austria, as the result of which it would not be surprising if the sequel should be even more remarkable than the events to which we allude. There is necessarily a certain amount of doubt as to precisely how far recent industrial troubles in Austria and Hungary have been responsible for the present changed aspect of affairs so far as Austria and Hungary's outlook on the war is concerned; but there is no doubt that there is a very marked change in this respect. The many Labour demonstrations in Vienna and elsewhere in the Dual Monarchy have already been dealt with in our previous issues. It is therefore now more to the point to refer to, and, so far as the details to hand will permit, to deduce conclusions therefrom as sound as we possibly can.

One of yesterday's telegrams makes it clear that Labour is moving as straight and as speedily as it can to an objective that seems to differ little from a mild form of compulsion. A Labour Delegation has had a Conference with the Austrian Government, and so successful has it been from the Labourites' point of view—as is very strikingly shown in the concessions made—that we believe we are correct in saying that if these concessions are carried into effect they will completely revolutionise the war aims that have generally been attributed to Austria-Hungary up to a very recent date. Broadly, these aims were similar to those enunciated by the Germans when they say that they "will never be gentlemen," always add "and the English will always be fools." In one direction, at least, we give ample proof of the truth of the statement. Compensation in our treatment of our prisoners is all that is required, and, in its adoption, there will not be found much need for the provision of luxuries.

Observations and a Few Queries.

Lord Bryce, it would appear from one of the telegrams, had some interesting observations to make at a banquet in London the other evening. Among other things he said or did was (with reference to the fall of Jerusalem) to "congratulate the Arabs, who had been despoiled and tyrannised by the Turks; also he "congratulated the whole world." And for what reason do you think? Simply, "because it is interesting that the unspeakable Turk had been driven from the city he has done his best to ruin." His lordship, who has the reputation of being a fine old gentleman, and is unquestionably a very great scholar, was evidently in the mood to shower congratulations all round. More important were his lordship's remarks on that interesting creation known as the "League of Nations." Of course, there is no harm in trying the matter by way of experiment, but we should not care at the moment to pin too much faith upon the results. Lord Bryce says that the members of these Societies are locked upon suspiciously as "pacifists." Small wonder that such should be the case, for is it not their object to bring about universal peace? His lordship says that they realise that German militarism must be overthrown. In that case, why don't they suspend their activities until after a more formidable scale, it has achieved the astounding democratic programme to which we have already referred.

It is too early yet to attempt to predict what will probably be the outcome of this extraordinary concession to Labour's demands by Austria-Hungary. It cannot, it may safely be stated, fail to have far-reaching effects in every belligerent country, for if one thing is certain it is that Labour, ever opposed to war, is now absolutely sick of it, loathes it with an almost unreasoning loathing, and is aiming at causing such a dislocation of industry in their respective countries that the further prosecution of the war would be impossible. Of course, to achieve this it is the moment would require to be simultaneous. We shall continue to hope and trust that it will be simultaneous in Austria-Hungary and Germany alone. In the latter country only, the war-attributed police measures have so far prevented an outbreak similar to that which has taken place in the Dual Monarchy, and, so far as the Central Powers are concerned, almost everything hangs on these measures continuing to be successful.

For War Prisoners.

Mr. A. P. Stukew says us to state that all the tickets for the musical and dramatic entertainment being given at the Peak Club tomorrow night on behalf of the Prisoners of War Fund have been sold and that there will be no accommodation for non-ticket holders.

A Scandal.

It is no doubt will be pleasing to many people and, doubtless, more especially to the enemy, to read that the Swiss Red Cross Commission has been so favourably impressed by its visit of inspection

of the prisons and internment camps in India, Ceylon and Burma. We are not, of course, surprised to learn that the Commission received from the British authorities the "utmost courtesy and were given the greatest freedom of movement." That is as it should be. But what does most emphatically surprise and, we admit, really annoy us, as doubtless it will both surprise and annoy many others, is the statement to the effect that the prisoners in India, Ceylon and Burma whom we further read, "are mostly Germans," are being treated with such extreme consideration. It is nothing short of being scandalous, almost criminal, to find that these compatriots of the men who are still daily, hourly, doing their utmost to slay our kith and kin, should be housed so comfortably.

Too Well Treated.

The Swiss Commissioners say that the prisoners are "placed in surroundings resembling comfortable family homes, well-furnished with carpets, pictures, books and pianos, the camps also being provided with "excellent bathrooms, kitchens, concert rooms, theatre, reading rooms, gymnasiums, tennis and football grounds." Why are they not supplied with palaces, personal attendants and all the remaining luxuries of civilisation? We reiterate that it is a scandal and one which the officials accountable for this insane state of affairs should be held responsible and dealt with accordingly. No wonder that our wage-earning classes are disaffected. In England, where there is no little anxiety regarding the food supply, there are such places as Dunnington Hall and internment camps similar to those to which we have already referred. No wonder the Germans when they say that they "will never be gentlemen," always add "and the English will always be fools."

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DAY BY DAY.

THIS MOURNFUL TRUTH IS
NOW FURTHER CONFIRMED.
SLOW REBIRTH BY POVERTY
EXPRESSED.—Dr. John.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 77th birthday of Lord Fisher.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar demand to-day was 21.15/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Arrived Yesterday.
Mrs. J. O. de Obaldia, wife of the Consul of Panama in Hongkong, and children, arrived in the Colony yesterday.

The "Court Cards."
The performance given by the "Court Cards" last night at the Theatre Royal was immensely enjoyed by all present. Every member of the talented company was in most happy mood, and the whole entertainment was characterised by charm and novelty. There are only three more nights of the Company's season here.

A Kindly Act.

We are informed by Mr. Ho Kom-tong that the subscriptions being raised among the Chinese community for the benefit of the relatives of the men killed in the Wanchai affray now total about \$6,000. We understand that a subscription list has also been opened at the Hongkong Club by officers of the Police Reserve.

A Cricketer's Wedding.

Sportmen, generally, and cricketers in particular, will be interested to hear of the wedding of Lieut. Livingston Walker, of the Sussex Yeomanry, and Miss Mewburn, which took place at Faversham, in November last. "Livy" Walker, was sometime Captain of the Surrey County Cricket Club. He captained Shanghai against Hongkong in Interport matches on several occasions in recent years.

Interesting Lecture.

In connection with the Union Church Guild, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., delivered a most interesting lecture last evening in the Union Church Hall, his subject being "Forty Years' Development in the Malay States." The theme was handled in a very happy manner, and the lecture was made doubly interesting from the fact that Mr. Severn was able to speak with a full knowledge of the subject from his past residence in the F.M.S. The evening proved a most enjoyable and instructive one, and at the close the lecturer was warmly thanked. The Rev. J. Kittoe Macconchie presided over a large attendance.

Hockey Match.

In the United Services Hockey League, the H. K. D. C. meet the 88th Coy. R. G. A. at Happy Valley to-morrow: bally-off at 4.30 p.m. The Defence Corps team will be: P. H. Cobb, F. W. S. Evans, C. O. C. Hockling; W. H. Edmonds, F. A. Redmond, G. H. Piercy; G. H. Haskett, F. E. Jonsland, K. Baynes (Capt.), C. Hodgeson, C. A. Goldenberg. The 88th Co. will be represented by: S. G. Griffiths; G. D. Dickenson and S. A. Vane; Bdr. Vickars, Sgt. Telford and Lieut. Jones; Lieut. Wilkinson, Gr. Sherman, Sgt. Desborough, Bdr. Watson and Bdr. Pass. Referees, Major Hammond and Lieut. Kennedy.

AN INDIAN'S DEATH.

Tram Driver Before the Court.

The driver of tramcar No. 9 was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with driving his car negligently in Praya East, as a result of which an Indian fireman was knocked down and killed.

Mr. Conice appeared to represent the Tramway Company, and, in reply to his Worship, who asked that if he fixed bail did he think defendant would abscond, he replied that he did not think he would. None of their men in similar circumstances had absconded during the 14 years the car had been running.

His Worship fixed bail in the sum of \$500, the case being adjourned.

GERMAN OFFER TO
JAPAN.

China and the Fee Within.

The London correspondent of the N. C. Daily News, writes as follows:

London, Nov. 23.—The following telegram appeared in the British papers this week:—

"Amsterdam, Sunday night.—Information received from a reliable source in Berlin shows that efforts have been made by Germany to secure a separate peace with Japan through the intermediary of neutral Scandinavian diplomats. The proposals were rejected. Germany's terms to Japan were that Japan should keep Kiaochau but not be hostile to another German settlement being established on the Chinese coast after the war. The possession of former German islands now occupied by Japan was to be left open to negotiations, which it was proposed by Germany should take place immediately in a neutral European town.—Wireless Press."

So far as I have seen, there has been no comment on the above, but it does not surprise us. People generally are convinced of the loyalty of Japan. By the way, in the Secret Treaties published in Russia by the Lenin Government there is the following extract from one of them to which no one can take any exception:—

"The important question of supplanting Germany in the Chinese market could only be solved with the participation of Japan, and would therefore be best discussed at the economic conference, at which Japan would be represented."

The following telegrams exchanged between the King and the President of the Chinese Republic were published here this week:—

"Please accept my hearty congratulations on the signal victories scored by your Majesty's Army at St. Quentin and River Scarpe, and high admiration of the bravery continually displayed by your troops." (Sgd.) Feng Kuochang, Nov. 23."

The King replied on November 24:—"I am most grateful, Mr. President, for the warm congratulations which you have addressed to me on the recent victories of my Armies in France over our common foe, and also for your generous tribute to the bravery displayed by my troops. In their name, and in my own, I beg you to accept my sincere thanks."

The authorities, as you will see, gave the Chinese reply which they did not do in connection with the original message of the Chinese President to King George—why, no one has ever succeeded in understanding it has been published here unofficially. I might add, as regards China, I can only see one source of trouble which may have to be encountered, namely the fact that representations are being made from British in the Far East to the effect that before any increase in the Customs duties is agreed to by the Entente Powers, China ought first to deal thoroughly with the interned German, and also to wind up their business. Her action in both respects is not regarded as effective, and I mention the matter because I hear that unless something is done on these two lines we shall hear a great deal more about the matter.

AUSTRIAN SAILORS
ARRESTED.

An Unappreciated Distinction in
Shanghai.

Five young Austrians lodged in cells at the Central Police Station on the night of January 16. They will probably be charged at the Mixed Court to-day for creating a disturbance, following a drunken meeting.

The five are hulky young sailors from the former Austrian steamers, who are staying under the restraint of internment at the Chinese authorities at the West Gate interment barracks. Other Germans and Austrians living in the same barracks are not to be disturbed, and the Police were sent

CHINESE PLAGUE
SITUATION.

Persistent Obstruction at
Tatungfu.

The special correspondent of the N.C. Daily News, writes as follows:—

Tatungfu, Jan. 18.—After they had been detained in the railway cars for eight days, orders were received from Peking that the foreign doctors be allowed to proceed to Peking. Even now the local military authorities threaten to interfere and cause delay unless they can accompany the trains, and they are freely breaking the formulated quarantine regulations.

Yesterday twenty soldiers who rescued Fangchen from Kueichuan had lost one on the way and two died of plague on arrival. This is evidence that the Kueichuan barracks are infected.

The Medical Commissioners are supposed to have liberty to make investigations, but they have received no support from the local authorities. The magistrate actually used a notorious gambler to stir up a riot over a pathological investigation, his whole object being to secure a squeak. Again, one so-called doctor, who did not know which side of a microscopical slide to examine, was used as a spy to telegraph to Peking denying the existence of the plague epidemic in order that the train services might be resume, thus commercialising the lives of the people.

Consider how serious is the situation when such a condition is possible after an outbreak lasting seven weeks of the most infectious disease known to mankind and after identification by the best expert in the country has been confirmed by reputable foreign physicians. Yet this verdict of the doctors is still disputed in Peking.

Lieut.-Governor Tse, of Suiyuan, now admits the seriousness of the epidemic and is telegraphing repeatedly for medical assistance. He states that he is sending an officer to Peking for medicines and is applying for a health pass for the officer.

More cases are reported at Sipingfu, on the Taiyuan road. From facts known here there were two possibilities of plague appearing on the Yangtze on the 16th. In such a deadly disease as pneumonic plague it behoves the country to prevent even possibilities. Should the plague reach the Yangtze now it is very likely to become epidemic, as the bubonic type.

Sir Everard Fraser, H. M. Consul-General, courteously forwards the following telegram from Peking for publication:—

Plague.—On January 18 the Shanxi Governor promised to close all the passes between South and Central Shanxi. A quarantine station is to be established at Yenanmen with Dr. Edwards in charge. Four cases are reported in the Taiyuan region, south of Great Wall. One contact case at Taiyuan. Dr. Edwards reports from Taiyuan last night that the position is improving. The authorities realise the danger. There is no news from the Chingshui line which has not appeared in the Press. General Obiang leaves for Tatung and Fengtuo to-day. Important conferences are to be held to-day at the Neiwupu and foreign doctors are to be present.

There are not many cans being built in war-time, but are organs builders doing? And they no other string to the bow? It is quite certain that many of them would have had close down. They are, nearly all of them engaged in munition parts, particularly in the construction of aeroplane parts. More than that, they have received specimens from the Ministry of Munitions. Of all the trades which have turned the goods to munition-making, it is usually announced that those needed of the lot in aeroplane work. That is high praise, and a matter for congratulation on the part of the musical nation to the music trade. It is a boomerang when it comes.

Let those who require go to those firms who are proved to have been the "useful to national service"—*Post News*. The University London was the first to realise that a dream of "sweet girl states" by receiving, after the battles in Convocation, to be its degree upon women. It leads the way in recognising skill and underhand, leading to the same. The University of London, in its special degree course, the "useful to national service" course, has

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Barbed wire entanglements, first used on a large scale in the South African War, have been developed to enormous proportions in the present struggle to the mainstay of the German defensive with the aid of machine guns. Hundreds of thousands of miles of the stuff must have been supplied from Westphalian workshops. It came originally from America, and is said to have been invented by a young Illinois farmer who became the noted millionaire, John W. Gates, and its use spread all over the world as a barrier upon pastoral farms. So insistent is the demand by all the belligerents that barbed wire has nearly trebled in price. In September 1914, it stood at \$3 1/2d. a ton, but it was recently regulation at \$4, and the merchant appealed for a certificate of \$24, the market price having risen to that figure.

There are, the *Marine Journal* states, quite a number of fishes capable of making a noise of some sort of other. Among these are the red gurnard which will grunt loudly and indignantly when being hauled out of the sea, showing its displeasure at such a procedure. Off the Scottish coast the buttermilk, a fat and comfortable looking fish, is said to give a distinct hoot when taken in a net or caught on a line. A net full of these fishes produces a chorus of sharp, siren-like hoots quite startling to the uninitiated. Perhaps the most interesting of the non-male finny tribe, however, are what are known as the singing fishes of Ceylon. This is a shellfish, or a kind of mussel, which in still weather, when the water has ebbed away from the mussel beds, can be heard producing a long, low, faint sound.

In these days when everyone has the question of economy, if fuel brought so strongly before their notice, it is of interest, say the *Electricians*, to recall in parts of California there are actually hot water systems operated by sunlight. For example, in the city of Monroe it is stated that quite half the inhabitants make use of sun-heated water. The sun imparts its heat to water exposed in copper coil on the roof of a house, or other convenient position. As the temperature of the water in the coil rises circulation is set up and warmed water moves along through the coils to a store tank, from which it is drawn use. The Californian coast is to be ideal for sunshine beds, but there are probably many regions in the south of the United States where it might be practicable.

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YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

Royal Engineers v. Middlesex Batts.

Played on the Club Ground at 2.30 p.m. The teams were:—

Engineers.—Reeves; Charters, Lucas; Hopton, Smith, White; Millard, Townsend, Osborne, Todd, Pascall.

Middlesex.—Turner; Fawthrop, Allen; Fossey, Fawthrop, Turner; Wales, Cook, Jarvis, Towler, Walden.

Reserves.—Mr. Tucker.

The Engineers had great difficulty in putting a team in the field, no less than four reserves turning out. The first half was much in favour of the Sappers, but their shooting in front of goal left much to be desired. Townsend especially missing some fine chances given him by Osborne. At the other end, Wales put in a good shot, which was cleared. Walden forced two corners in quick succession, the last of which was put behind. Play was transferred to the other end, Osborne putting in some fine work. Half-time:—No score.

The second half was much more even, both ends being visited in turn, but the defence of each side was too good for the opposing forwards and when the whistle blew for time, neither side had scored. The Middlesex are the first team to snatched a point from the Sappers. It is hoped that the latter will be able to field their full team for the next match.

DIVISION 2.

Staff & Depts. v. 83rd Co.

R. G. A.

Play on the Club Ground. The teams were:—

S. & D.—Glenney; Wain, Lawrence; Townsend, Sherrard, Heath; Sheriff, Connor, Taylor, Ellarby, Kirby.

83rd Co. R. G. A.—Gladwin; Atwood, French; Wright, Long, Nicholls; Dicks, Swan, Perkins, Downe, Hammond.

The Staff and Depts. gained two valuable points in this match yesterday, winning by two goals to one. This gives them 4th place in the League table. The Gunners opened the scoring, Hammond doing the needful after catching a rebound off the post. Just before half-time, Ellarby put the scores level. Half-time, 1-1.

The second half was far from the standard shown in the first half, but no doubt this was due to each side being anxious to obtain the winning goal. Wright, of the Gunners, put in some very fine work. From a nice bit of passing, Kirby gave the Staff the lead, which they retained to the end. Report:—Staff and Depts, 2, 83rd Co. R. G. A., 1.

Saturday's Match.

The following players have been picked to represent the Hongkong Defence Corps in their U. S. League match with the Middlesex on Saturday the 26th inst. at 4 p.m. on the Club Ground:—Goldberg; Cave, McCubbin; Ralston, Stewart, Rodger; Grimmett or Wood, Pasco, Gerard, McTavish, Morrison. Reserves.—Ralston.

Cricket Match.

The Civil Service meet the 83rd. Co. R.G.A. in a friendly match on the Civil Service ground at 2 p.m. on Saturday next. They will be represented by:—Hon. C. Severn, C.M.G. (Captain), R. E. O. Bird, W. E. Dixon, D. M. Goodall, B. W. Bradbury, J. O. C. Fletcher, R. O. Mitchell, W. H. Edmond, C. M. W. Keynolds, F. J. Ling and P. T. Lamble.

Stolen Maize.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the unlawful possession of a quantity of maize-meal. A constable said that when he asked defendant where he had got it, he replied that he had picked it up from the deck of a ship. A previous constable had also proved against him the same offence. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$10 or, in default, 4 days hard labour.

MARINE COURT INQUIRY.

To-day's Proceedings.

HONGKONG FILIPINOS.

An Appreciation of British Freedom.

At the Marine Court to-day the enquiry was continued into the alleged misconduct of Mr. G. N. Major whilst Chief Officer of the S.S. Mansapour on November 12, in taking the ship out of the hands of the master, Captain Wilson. Commander O. W. Beckwith, R.N., presided, and Commander F. Gibson (H. M. S. Tamar) Capt. W. Davison, R.N.R., Captain T. A. Mitchell and Captain R. A. Birse were also present.

Mr. Major, questioned by several members of the Court on points of navigation, contended that during the scene on the bridge with the Captain, and also when the light of the other steamer was sighted, he did all that he could for the safety of the ship. He was being sworn at and had to protect himself at the same time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alabaster witness stated that when he altered the course without consulting the master he thought the ship was running into danger. He did not call the master, though he admitted that it was usual to do so. He did not make an entry in the log of the changed course. There had been no friction between him and the Captain, and he did not think it necessary to inform the Captain. He was in charge of the bridge and felt justified in doing what he did. It was not true that at about six o'clock he hatched a plot with the Chief Engineer and the second officer and arranged a system of private signals. What he did was to say that he might have to take charge of the ship and he asked them if they would obey his orders. He denied that he contemplated making, with the Chief Engineer, a mutiny.

Mr. Alabaster stated that the Chief Officer had not only admitted the two charges brought by the Captain, but had altered the course and taken charge of the ship without consulting him.

Mr. Major admitted doing so, saying he was guided by the circumstances. He did what was best for the safety of the ship, and had decided that the safety of the ship depended on him.

Following further questions Mr. Alabaster said that it was evident that at 6.15 p.m. Mr. Major had arranged private signals with the Chief Engineer, that if the telegraph was rung in a certain way it would indicate that Mr. Major had taken charge of the ship. He first contemplated taking charge of the ship at about three o'clock, having regard to the master's condition.

Mr. Major admitted that what he had done was a most serious matter, but Captain Wilson was drunk at the time. He admitted leaving the bridge afterwards for a time, but he went to prevent the Captain striking him and to tell the others to come and help him. He thought he ought to send for the iron and was prepared to put the Captain in irons if he had struck him.

Witness was the only other certified man on board, and had to do what he did. Had not the Captain held the rail of the bridge he would have fallen down. He thought that later the Captain was like one mad.

Questions relating to theights that were seen and the conversation which took place between the witness and the Captain, were then asked by Mr. Alabaster.

Continuing, the witness said that through the actions of the master the ship was without a master and almost without a mate. He planted nothing, and protested against the use of the term. He admitted saying that if he were ordered to his room he could stay there till he got back to Hongkong, but he only said that as what the Captain would do.

The enquiry has not yet concluded.

The Wanchai Affray.

An excellent series of photographs of the Oregon Steel Corporation's plant at the Chongming.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR
HOUSE FED CAPONS
AND
CHICKENS
ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST
TENDER EATING, DELICATE
FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

ASH SHANGHAI BRAWL.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.Germans in Uniform Create
a Disturbance.THE INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.The Directors of the above
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Interim Dividend of 3% (equal to
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6/- per share) on the Deferred
Ordinary Shares, calculated at
the rate of 2/11½ per Dollar.Dividends are free of Income
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the Colonial Register, and will
be payable on and after FRIDAY
15th February, 1918, at the
Company's Office.TRANSPORT BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from
THURSDAY, 7th February to
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days inclusive.JARDINE, MATHESON
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BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu T. 16,000 Syo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500	MON., 11th Feb. at 11 a.m. WEDNES., 20th Feb. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 13,500	FRIDAY, 15th Feb. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Colombo Maru Capt. Doki T. 8,000	MONDAY, 28th Jan.
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LOSS OF THE LAERTES.

Warrimoo's Captain Severely Reprimanded.

The decision of the Court of Inquiry held with regard to the collision between the British steamships Warrimoo and Laertes on December 15 was delivered in the Marine Court yesterday afternoon, says the *Straits Times* of January 16. The Court was formed of Mr. Ralph Scott, district judge, as president, Lieutenant H. A. Oster, R. N. (Master Attendant), Capt. E. H. Gibbons and Capt. E. A. Shepherd (pilot). The Deputy Public Prosecutor (Mr. A. V. Brown) conducted the inquiry. Mr. Clement Everett was for the owners of the Warrimoo and the Hon. Mr. F. M. Elliott for the captain. Mr. M. J. Upont was for the owners of the Laertes and the Hon. Mr. C. L. Carver for the captain, and Mr. C. E. Smith-Mariott was for the Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

The collision occurred about 2 a.m. on December 15 near the Brothers Light in the Straits of Malacca, and as a result the Laertes was sunk. The findings of the court on the questions put were as follows:—

1. (i) The Warrimoo was properly found and equipped and in a seaworthy condition on leaving Saigon on December 12.

(ii) The Laertes was properly found and equipped and in a seaworthy condition on leaving Penang on December 13.

2. The Warrimoo and the Laertes carried their proper complement of officers as required by law.

3. A proper look-out was kept on board both the Warrimoo and the Laertes, but that on board the Warrimoo does not appear to have been as good as it ought to have been.

4. Proper navigation lights were exhibited by both vessels, but it is possible that the Warrimoo's red light may have been partly obscured by the life rafts lashed outboard, or anything which may have been placed on them, for example, coiled ropes, etc.

5. The Laertes sighted the Warrimoo 20 or 25 minutes before the collision, and the Warrimoo sighted the Laertes about 15 minutes before the collision.

6. Proper steps were not taken on board the Warrimoo by the officer in charge of the watch to ensure safe navigation. The officer in charge of the Laertes acted properly in altering course to port, but should not have given the whistle signals at the time he did.

7. (i) The vessels were not meeting end on, or nearly end on, within the meaning of article 18 of the Collision Regulations.

(ii) The vessels were not crossing vessels within the meaning of article 19; they were passing vessels on opposite courses.

8. The collision occurred at 2 a.m., as fixed by the engine room clock of the Warrimoo.

9. It is unknown how long after the collision the Laertes foundered.

10. One deck passenger was killed on board the Warrimoo as a result of the collision, but no blame attaches to anyone for this.

11. The master of the Warrimoo rendered assistance to the Laertes as required by section 422 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894.

12. (i) The stem and bows of the Warrimoo were badly damaged.

(ii) The Laertes was a total loss.

13. The collision was caused by the wrong act of the master of the Warrimoo in porting his helm.

14. The Court severely reprimanded the master of the Warrimoo, but has not dealt with his certificate.

There was no necessity to consider the question with reference to the master of the Laertes.

15. The assessors' fees are to be paid by the Government. The question of any other costs is reserved for argument if any of the parties desire to raise it.

The President proceeded to read an annex to these findings, reviewing the evidence in detail and giving the opinions of the Court on various matters raised therein and guiding them in their findings. It was stated that a decision to expand the evidence of the Chief Officer of the ship was given to the Laertes.

THE WANCHAI TRAGEDY.

A Chinese Constable Succumbs to Injuries.

Another of the unfortunate Chinese constables shot in the Gresson Street affair has succumbed to his injuries. This is P. C. 29, Kwong Sang, who was shot in the stomach. He was one of the search party and was found in the same room where Inspector O'Sullivan and Sergeant Clarke were killed, hiding under the bed.

St. Paul's College.

The prize distribution at St. Paul's College, arranged for Saturday evening, has been postponed. The breaking-up concert will be held as usual.

green, and on continuing courses would have gone clear, but one of them suddenly showed the other her red and green lights. The master of the Laertes, Capt. Jeckyns, was at liberty to alter his course to port three degrees and should have signalled the change with two blasts at the time he did so, but in signalling after he had steered on his new course, with out further change of course, was giving misleading information to the other ship; neither of these signals, however, appeared to have been heard, and even if heard were not contributory factors to the accident. The master of the Warrimoo should not have ported his helm. It was suggested that Capt. Benfield might have gone off the bridge temporarily. Without going as far as that, the Court considered that he might not have been on the alert as officer of the watch if his first intimation of the near proximity of another ship was the report from the look-out. He had however, only one officer, and had been on duty practically since 6.15 the previous evening; he had finished that portion of his run necessitating careful navigation, up to the Brothers, and after passing them had a clear run before him. Under those circumstances he might have relaxed his attention. That could account for the presence of the look-out man on the bridge and the statement that he was pacing backwards. It was therefore possible that being called hastily and seeing a ship's lights close on him, he gave the order to port before he realized what the position really was.

Under ordinary circumstances the certificate of the master of the Warrimoo would have been dealt with without the least hesitation. The three assessors, however, were unanimously of the opinion that his certificate should not be suspended. They considered that under the present conditions that action was not advisable.

They were also of the opinion that though the ship had on board the minimum number of certified officers required by law, in view of the long voyage which the Warrimoo was making and so on, two certified officers were inadequate, and too much extra work and responsibility were thrown on the master and the chief officer. They pointed out also that though the legal minimum of officers was on board, the actual practice until recently had been for ships taking even shorter voyages to carry a greater complement of officers.

Mr. Everett, on this point, said that the ship had been carrying two more officers, but one broke a leg and one left the ship in Saigon. Instructions were wired down here to get a man, and one was to be joined at Colombo, and was still waiting there. The circumstances at the time of the accident were therefore quite abnormal.

The President said that no reflection on the owners was intended in what he had said.

As to the costs, Mr. Carver said that as the assessors' fees were to be paid by the Crown, there were no other costs in question.

In this the other counsel agreed. We understand that the Court had also decided to expand the evidence of the Chief Officer of the ship.

We understand that the Court

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

REVOLVER INSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—It is an amazing fact made more so by the recent and happenings in Wanchai—that revolver instruction is not included in the training of the Special Police Reserve. Military drill there is in plenty, and once a year a pilgrimage is made to Stonecutters, where much useful ammunition, time and patience is used, all to no purpose.

In recent lectures to the Reserve, the older dicta has been: "If you are called upon to use a revolver it must only be in self-defence, and then you should aim at the culprit's legs."

My object in writing thus is not to throw ridicule on any part of the Reserve's training, but to suggest that in omitting instruction in the use of a revolver, a serious lapse has occurred. The procedure is for a Special to report for duty at one or other of specified stations. He is given a belt to which he attaches a revolver in a case. Whether the weapon is loaded, obsolete or otherwise, or of what pattern, is unknown to him. It may be argued that no instruction in the use of a revolver is necessary and that in any case members of the Reserve are not likely to be called upon to undertake such work as ended the lives of brave men the other day.

The first may be true, but the latter, if an argument, is absurd. It should be remembered that many of the sections patrolled embrace evil-smelling slums and rockeries that are as dark and overcrowded as Hades: that a P.C. may be called upon to investigate anything and everything and that even in dispersing a crowd which is an obstruction he is virtually in danger.

This undoubted fact also prompts the suggestion that the Reserve should be weeded of those of its members who, though full of enthusiasm are yet young in years.

Yours, etc.,

G. C.

Hongkong, 24th Jan. 1918.

HOCKEY NOTES.

The list of fixtures for the United Services Hockey League (Shield Competition) has now been arranged. All matches are to be played on Happy Valley ground on Mondays and Fridays, time of bullying-off to be arranged by the Secretary (Lieut. Jones) according to time of year.

Count von Westarp declared during the budget debate in February that it was necessary to double that sum even to meet the interest of the War Credits. That did not allow for the ordinary state expenditure, nor did it take into consideration the cost of reconstructing the mercantile marine, the building up of industries closed down by the war, the payment of pensions to the disabled and the widows and children of the dead, the re-establishment of East Prussia on a pre-war basis, and the hundred and one losses that will have to be faced after the war.

The estimate of Count von Westarp in the Reichstag was that in Germany taxation would have to be multiplied four times, if not five. The Count based on this estimate an argument that indemnities were necessary from the enemies of Germany and that it was essential she should hold all occupied land specially the coal and iron bearing parts of Belgium and France. With that phase of his argument it is not necessary to deal. No one but the most hide-bound Junker in Germany believes in the indemnity doctrine. The ordinary German shows signs of wishing he could get out of the war on a basis of the states quo ante bellum. But Count von Westarp's estimate is valuable in so far as it gives the outside world a notion of what states Germany in the face.

Up-to-date H.K.D.C. has met 3rd Coy. R.G.A. winning by 3 goals to 1 and 38th Coy. R.G.A. has met the Navy winning by 1 goal to nil. To-morrow, 38th Coy. R.G.A., the holders of the shield, meet H.K.D.C., the runner-up last year, and a good game should result. The Defence Corps have lost several players, but as they are only running one team this year, ought to be quite strong.

The 38th Co. R.G.A. have lost four of their forwards, but their last year's defence is still intact. The Navy turned out a much stronger team than usual in their first game and it is hoped they will be able to keep it together. If they can do so, they should do well in the League.

The 38th Coy. R.G.A. have had difficulty in getting together a team and have had to cancel their first two matches. However, it is hoped they will yet be able to avoid withdrawing from the League. The R.R.'s have not been seen out yet, but both they and 38th Coy. R.G.A. hope to give a good account of themselves.

THE GERMAN WAR DEBT.

(By Victor MacClure.)

Some of the combatants in this war argue that, since it is for posterity to weight posterity ought to foot the bill. The Germans claim to be fully convinced that they are fighting for the benefit of generations to come. Whether they are justified in that conviction or not is a contestable matter, but they are so firm in their conviction that they have determined—perhaps more than any of the combatants—that posterity shall liquidate the debt the country incurs in this conflict.

Britain has borne to a surprising degree the cost of the war by putting stiff taxes on the present generation. To instance only one tax, there is the one of 25 per cent. on incomes over a certain sum.

Germany, on the other hand, has raised towards war expenditure hardly a penny by taxation. All she has spent on the prosecution of her unsuccessful war has been got from a flimsy structure of loan upon loan. Before the war, her taxation was insufficient to meet her peace-time expenditure and since the coming of war she has increased her taxes only to meet the deficit on an imaginary peace budget.

The loans raised by the Germans demand payment in interest—according to the estimated given in the Reichstag on 27th February 1917—of 4,000 millions of marks annually, and a paying-off of the capital at the rate of 1,000 millions besides.

The German war credits, already voted by the autumn of this year, amount on the German showing to somewhere about 103,000 millions of marks.

According to the budget of 1914, there accrued to the state 1,800 millions of marks by taxation and in February of this year it was said in the Reichstag that there had been an increase since the beginning of hostilities of 1,400 millions of marks. Count von Westarp declared during the budget debate in February that it was necessary to double that sum even to meet the interest of the War Credits. That did not allow for the ordinary state expenditure, nor did it take into consideration the cost of reconstructing the mercantile marine, the building up of industries closed down by the war, the payment of pensions to the disabled and the widows and children of the dead, the re-establishment of East Prussia on a pre-war basis, and the hundred and one losses that will have to be faced after the war.

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In February of this year the German Treasury would dearly have liked to increase the taxation, but it was not possible to do so, inasmuch that the people already had to pay more than they were really able.

The whole truth of the matter is that Germany is faced with ever increasing debt, of which her revenue cannot pay even the interest, let alone capital. She originally staked her future upon speedy victory and huge indemnities from conquered countries.

It is after the war that the great retribution will come, when Germany is left to struggle with a burden of debt artificially increased by its own methods of finance, for which no alternative provision has been made.

Not taking into consideration the credits passed in February, there already was in April the

CHINA'S SQUABBLING.

Some Japanese Press Opinions.

Tokyo, January 17.—An interesting discussion has arisen in the Japanese press through the publication in the *Yomiuri* of a special article entitled "My view on China" which is contributed by a "high diplomat". The purpose of the article evidently is to show that it would be folly to support the Southern revolutionary element because the Northerners are always the more powerful and able to control the country.

It points out that the suppression of the first and second revolutions and the movement for the restoration of a monarchy were all carried out by the Northerners, and it asserts that General Tuan Chi-jui is at present the most powerful man in China.

The *Asahi*, contending these statements, attacks the writer, saying that it has no doubt that he is a high Government official and his purpose is easily to be understood. The *Asahi* says that the article gives evidence of a complete misunderstanding of the situation in China, the newspaper maintaining that General Tuan Chi-jui and the Northern militarists have demonstrated their weakness and failure.

Dr. Teraso, who is considered a high authority on Chinese matters, in articles in the *Yomiuri* and *Asahi*, contradicts the "high diplomat". He says that Japan would be making a very serious error if she put all her eggs in one Northern basket.—Reuters.

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THE BREAD RATION.

Some Interesting Facts.

The normal allowance of bread for the soldier at the front is 1 lb., whilst at home he gets slightly less. Until recently it reached him in the form of a 2 lb. loaf, officially known as the "Coburg," to which were attributed the merits of "popularity with the soldier" and ability to stand a fair amount of knocking about".

War conditions, however, have modified the methods of army bakers, and the "Coburg" has succumbed to more conventional patterns, and is seen no more. War conditions have modified, too, the flour from which the loaves are baked. Formerly a pure wheat flour, it is now adulterated with a mixture of maize and other grain, in the same manner as that consumed by the civil population. Bye bread, however, with which the soldiers of at least one continental army are content, finds no place in the dietary of British troops, who still reflect the prejudice of their race in favour of white bread.

The Army has always baked its own bread. Its bakeries, which are in the hands of the Army Service Corps, are situated at convenient centres in England and on lines of communication in France. One of these bakeries, at a big supply depot near London, bakes 50,000 loaves per day. The dough is mixed in two machines, each of which mixes sufficient for 364 loaves. There are 20 ovens, each of which can bake 360 loaves in forty-five minutes. These ovens are never idle for a moment for the bakeries are working night and day, half the loaves being baked by the day shift, and half by the night shift. Normally this bakery is making bread for 100,000 men, but at one

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

The Real Problem.

Coal £24 A Ton.
Mr. Houston has given notice to ask the Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Controller a question, the object of which is to ascertain why British coal sent to Italy should there cost the private consumer £4 per ton, or thereabouts.

Hankow Exports.

For the week ended January 9, the weekly circular of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce reports.—The produce market continues very quiet, and, with the exception of cotton, rather on the weak side. There is very little business passing. Demand from Italy for tallow and hides remains good, but America is still unwilling to pay the present China market equivalents. Cotton is very firm owing to the smallness of supplies arriving. Tallow is firm but not many purchases have been reported. Supplies of goatskins are not very plentiful, but current rates of exchange and quotations from America should have the effect of reducing prices considerably.

Russian Commercial Treaty Ended.

The following Foreign Office announcement appeared in a recent issue of the "London Gazette"—His Majesty's Ambassador at Petrograd has received from the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs a Note, dated October 24th last, stating that economic conditions arising out of the war compel the Russian Government to take into consideration the revision of their existing Commercial Treaties. They therefore denounce the Commercial Treaty between the United Kingdom and Russia of January 12th, 1859; the Treaty will accordingly be terminated on October 24th, 1918. The notice of denunciation is accompanied by the statement that the Russian Government will be ready to come to an agreement with His Majesty's Government in order that no inconvenience may be caused by the period of transition.

Hankow Piece Goods.

The Hankow British Chamber of Commerce circular for January 9 says:—There is no chance to report in the existing dull condition of this market. Money continues tight and consequently clearances are poor and uncertain. New business has been done in both Shanghai cloths and yarn for shipment after China New Year by those dealers who foresee that a rise in prices must take place soon, which is a sign of growing confidence. Local prices for both yarn and piece goods remain quite strong and with an upward tendency. A few hundred bales of Japanese yarns have changed hands at from Tls. 147 to Tls. 149, and sales of about the same quantity of Japanese 8½ lb. and 10 lb. shirtings and jans at slightly advanced prices have also been reported. Interior markets are all very short of supplies, but no business of appreciable proportions can be looked for until the political situation has been straightened out.

British and U. S. Spindles.

Some time after the outbreak of the war it became very difficult or practically impossible to import British spindles into Japan, even under contracts previously concluded, and some Japanese spinners gave orders to the United States. Fears are now expressed, however, that American spindles cannot be used profitably in this country. It is estimated that the spindles so far ordered by Japanese spinners from the United States since the beginning of 1916 number 280,000. Formerly American spindles were not in general use, the reason being the unfavourableness both in price and quality as compared with the British product. The Osaka Mouseline Company was the first to send an order to the United States. It ordered 34,000 spindles in the early part of 1916, and the example was soon followed by other spinners, who ordered a total of 230,000 spindles during last year. At that time cotton yarn was booming, and it was calculated that with the high prices then obtaining it would pay to use American spindles. The boom, however, has since collapsed, and though the market has of late been improving, it is not considered that the cotton yarn business will enjoy for any great length of time such prosperity as was seen in June.

NEW ROUBLE NOTES.

FOR THE LADIES.

The Super-Blouse.

The N. G. Daily News correspondent in Harbin telegraphed on January 17 as follows:—Owing to the immense speculations by Chinese in the new Russian paper money the Chinese authorities have issued a proclamation insisting that all Chinese firms, shops, etc., accept the new issue of roubles on the same basis as the old rouble notes, at the same time warning those who refuse to accept them that they are liable to prosecution and a fine of ten times the amount involved.

This measure together with the recall of the Chinese Eastern Railway to insist on payment of freight and fares being made with the new roubles, has caused the discount on the latter to diminish considerably and eventually they are likely to regain their par value.

General Birdwood.
Lieut. Gen. W. R. Birdwood, Indian Army, Aide de Camp to the King, has been promoted to the rank of general. General Birdwood, greatly distinguished himself at Gallipoli, where he was immensely popular with the troops, especially the Australians. He was referred to by Sir Ian Hamilton in his dispatches as the "soul of Anzac."

Suppose now Germany were to win and were to annex the greater part of the ferruginous basin that lies on French soil. Territorially it would be a very small acquisition. Economically its value would be incalculable. It would mean that after the war Germany would be able to raise some 40,000,000 tons of iron a year, while the French output would be reduced to a bare 4,000,000.

Suppose, on the other hand,

that the Allied victory is as complete as we all intend it shall be, and that Alsace-Lorraine is restored to France. The situation in that case would be almost precisely reversed. France would be in a position to extract about 43,000,000 tons of ore a year, and Germany would have to remain satisfied with a maximum yield of some 8,000,000 tons.

No blow, therefore, could more effectively cripple German industrialism, and with it Germany's capacity to organise another war, than the loss of the Lorraine ore beds. In the fate of Alsace-Lorraine there is involved nothing less than the industrial primacy of Europe.

Since the war Germany has depended almost entirely on the Lorraine mines for the iron and steel which are the basis of all modern warfare. She has got some from the occupied districts of France and Belgium and Luxembourg, and some, too, from Sweden, but from three-fifths to four-fifths of her output during the war has come from Alsace-Lorraine. Without the production of the provinces she snatched from France 48 years ago Germany will still remain. Not only will it remain, but it will be aggravated—and in a form that will ask for its right solution from both the French and the British Governments a high degree of commercial diplomacy.

France before the war consumed some 62,000,000 tons of coal a year. Of these she raised herself 41,000,000 tons and imported 21,000,000, about half of which came from Great Britain and the remainder from Germany and Belgium. With the restitutions of Alsace-Lorraine she will require at the least 40,000,000 tons a year extra. Where is she to get it from? Great Britain or Germany? Wales and Northumberland or Westphalia? From her Ally, with whom a mutually advantageous bargain can be struck, or from her enemy, who will certainly use his supply of coal as a magnet to attract French ore, to build up his iron and steel industries, and to dominate French metalurgy in the future as in the past?

Glance now at the French side of the question. In 1913 Alsace-Lorraine equalled the whole French output of pig iron and produced by itself only one-third less steel than all the French steel works combined. And yet the reserves of iron ore on the French side of the frontier are actually greater than on the German side. Why, then, with a larger supply of raw material, was France lagging behind Germany in the production of pig-iron and steel? The reason is that France is badly off, while Germany and Belgium are well provided with coking coal, and that a very large proportion of the French ore was melted into pig-iron in the blast furnaces of Germany and of Belgium, much to the advantage of the iron industries in both of these countries, but of doubtful benefit to France.

Geneva Cross for Volunteers.

In an Army Council Instruction (1820) issued by the War Office it is intimated that volunteers belonging to Volunteer Field Ambulances will wear the Geneva Cross arm badge, as worn by N.C.O.s and men of the R.A.M.C. in addition to the badges prescribed in a previous Volunteer Field Order. Details are given of wearing the Red Cross arm badge in the event of the volunteers being called up.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; B.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks b. \$620

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$287

North Chinas b. 115

Unions b. \$755

Yangtze b. ex 73 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$126

H. K. Fires n. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglas b. \$78

Steamboats a. \$172

Indos (Def.) b. \$158

Indos (Prel.) b. \$331

Shells n. 112

Ferries b. \$28

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. \$91

Malabons n. \$34

MINING.

Kailans b. 38

Langkats b. 142

Raubis b. \$240

Trophos s. 30

Urals s. 23

Oriental Cons. n. 27

DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves b. \$96

Kowloon Docks sa. \$130

Shai Docks b. t. 73

LANDS, HOTELS
AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$97

H. K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. n. \$90

H'phey's Est. b. \$5,50

K'loon Lands b. \$30

Shai Lands b. t. 68

West Points b. \$81

Reclaimations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 170

Kung Yiks b. t. 14,10

Shai Cottons b. t. 121

Yangtzeopos b. t. 8

Orizontals n. t. 44

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. 18

China Light & P. b. \$3,50

Providents b. \$7,50

Dairy Farms s. \$30

Green Islands b. 17

H. K. Electrics b. \$45

H. K. Ice Co. b. \$1,37

Ropes n. \$28

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level sa. 65

Trams, Peak, old s. 88

Trams, Peak, new s. cts. 90

Laundries n. \$4

U. Waterboats n. \$12

Watsons s. \$5

Wm. Powell's b. \$6

Morning Posts n. \$29

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

12.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

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